

3.3. AREA II

Field examinations were conducted over the areas of Yongsan Garrison and Camp Market from August to October 2002. During the surveys, a large number of indigenous buildings were identified and evaluated from both installations.

3.3.1. Yongsan Garrison

3.3.1.1. Site information

Yongsan Garrison (KS948) was named after Yongsan district of Seoul, where the installation is located. Yongsan Garrison was first stationed by U.S. Forces in September 1945 when the vanguard of the 7th Infantry Division arrived in Korea to accept the surrender of Japanese forces in south of the 38th parallel. Before the occupation by U.S. Forces, this site had been used by the Japanese Imperial Army since April 1906. As Republic of Korea became an independent nation on the 15th day of August 1945, the facility was formally acquired on 11 September 1945 as a result of ROK/US agreement (USACE, 1990-d).

Figure 3.54 is a map of Yongsan area published by the Japanese authority in 1917. The map indicates that the buildings in the Main Post were used as barracks while buildings in the South Post were used for headquarters of army divisions and stations of a few brigades. In addition, buildings currently used for U.S. Army officers' residence were used for Japanese officers' residence.

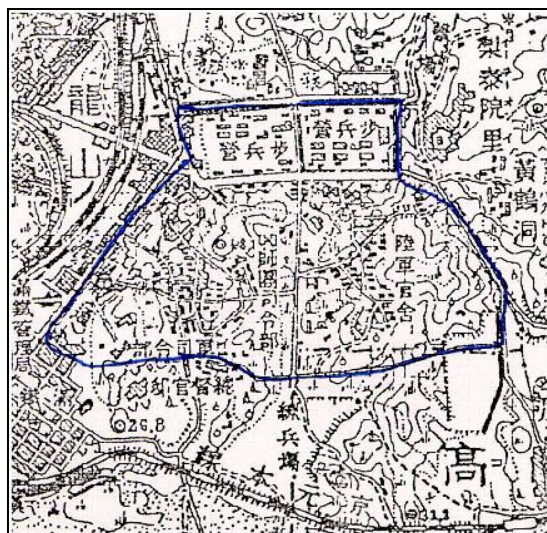


Figure 3.54. Yongsan area map published in 1917

Most of remains in Yongsan Garrison are the buildings constructed for Japanese troops in 1920's and 1930's: the 20th Army Division headquarter, the 40th Brigade headquarter, the 78th

Regiment, the 26th Field-Artillery Regiment and the 20th Army Engineers Regiment (History of Yongsan District, 2000).

3.3.1.2. Overview of findings

There are a total of two hundred and twenty-six Japanese buildings found at Yongsan Garrison. Along with those buildings, Japanese-engineering structures such as a bridge and jambs, stone walls, guard posts and walls were identified within the installation boundary.

Table 3.14. Summary of cultural resources found at Yongsan Garrison

	Number of items
Indigenous buildings	226
Japanese-engineering structures	6
Stone figures	8
Total	240

As stated, most of the Japanese buildings at Yongsan Garrison were built from 1920's to late 1903's for housing Japanese military divisions, which stationed in Korea. Most buildings are built with tightly stacked bricks by incorporating both Western and Japanese architecture styles. Delicate details exhibited refined civil and architectural engineering techniques deployed by the Japanese engineers in that particular period.

Japanese buildings built before 1923 are rare in Japan because most of them were destroyed in the Great Kanto Earthquake, which devastated Japan in 1923 (Charles Sturt University website, 2003). However, buildings in Yongsan have been safely preserved until now.

Apart from the importance of the indigenous buildings brought up from the architectural point of view, those indigenous buildings bears significant values from historical aspect. Indigenous buildings built for military purposes are existing evidences of Japanese takeover of the Korean peninsula by force.

Yongsan Garrison is the biggest military complex, Japanese troops constructed among the military facilities in the Korean peninsula. As Japanese military intended to establish the biggest military complex in this area, there are a large number of indigenous buildings as well as engineering structures in this installation. Thus, Yongsan Garrison and concentrated military-purpose buildings are considered to be of significant importance due to this unique historical background.

In summary, significance of Japanese buildings need be discussed based on the following aspects:

- Unique styles that integrate both Western and Eastern civil and architectural engineering techniques
- Rareness of Japanese buildings built before 1923
- Clear evidence of Japanese forceful takeover of the Korean peninsula

On-site examinations were conducted from August to October 2002 based on the results from the FY99 PLS. Through in-depth assessment, building 1364, 1380, 1481, 4007, 4158 and 4468 were identified additionally. Some of buildings identified in the FY99 PLS were demolished or renovated for different usages. Building 594, 1450, 1454 and 1442 have been removed and building 4108 renovated.

There is still controversy over the years of some buildings, which are tentatively classified as indigenous buildings in this document. More studies are required on building 2320, 2710, 4918, 4919, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4929, 4930, 4954, 4956, 4958, 4959, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4967, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4973, 4977, 4982 and 4984 to determine the year. Examination over interior of those building could have clarified year of the buildings; however, access to the buildings were limited for surveyors.

Land zoning within the garrison was also examined. Patterns of land use suggested that the zoning was not originated from the Japanese zoning of 1910s. The main framework of current zoning seems to be designed and engineered when U.S. Army acquired the garrison.

Eight stone figures were found. Those stone figures are estimated to date back to the 17th to 18th century.

3.3.1.3. Assessment of findings

Indigenous buildings

Identified indigenous buildings were grouped using the criteria below:

- Buildings that have been well preserved close to their original shapes.
- Buildings used as official's residence.
- Buildings displaying fine details and unique architectural techniques.
- Buildings built for special purposes.

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison

Code	Item	Location ^a	Condition	Estimated year
IB-001	Indigenous building	1046	Renovated	1952
IB-002	Indigenous building	1050	Renovated	1952
IB-003	Indigenous building	1124	Renovated	1952
IB-004	Indigenous building	1182	Completely remodeled	1977
IB-005	Indigenous building	1175	Completely remodeled	1976
IB-006	Indigenous building	1176	Renovated	1952
IB-007	Indigenous building	1609	Completely remodeled	1983
IB-008	Indigenous building	1342	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-009	Indigenous building	1225	Renovated	1976
IB-010	Indigenous building	1308	Renovated	
IB-011	Indigenous building	1224	Renovated	1952
IB-012	Indigenous building	1348	Renovated	1952
IB-013	Indigenous building	1520	Renovated	1976
IB-014	Indigenous building	1516	Renovated	1952
IB-015	Indigenous building	1584	Renovated	1952
IB-016	Indigenous building	1347	Renovated	1952
IB-017	Indigenous building	1580	Renovated	1952
IB-018	Indigenous building	1230	Renovated	1952
IB-019	Indigenous building	1582	Renovated	1952
IB-020	Indigenous building	1576	Renovated	1952
IB-021	Indigenous building	1578	Renovated	1952
IB-022	Indigenous building	1482	Renovated	1952
IB-023	Indigenous building	1574	Renovated	1952
IB-024	Indigenous building	1570	Renovated	1952
IB-025	Indigenous building	1486	Renovated	1952
IB-026	Indigenous building	1656	Renovated	1952
IB-027	Indigenous building	1487	Renovated	1952
IB-028	Indigenous building	1262	Renovated	1952
IB-029	Indigenous building	1260	Renovated	1952
IB-030	Indigenous building	1389	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-031	Indigenous building	1364	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-032	Indigenous building	1490	Renovated	1952

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location^a	Condition	Estimated year^b
IB-033	Indigenous building	1488	Renovated	1952
IB-034	Indigenous building	1566	Renovated	1952
IB-035	Indigenous building	1388	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-036	Indigenous building	1564	Renovated	1952
IB-037	Indigenous building	1387	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-038	Indigenous building	1392	Good	1952
IB-039	Indigenous building	1492	Renovated	1952
IB-040	Indigenous building	1494	Renovated	1952
IB-041	Indigenous building	1379	Good	1952
IB-042	Indigenous building	1666	Renovated	1952
IB-043	Indigenous building	1450	Renovated	1952
IB-044	Indigenous building	1686	Renovated	1952
IB-045	Indigenous building	1446	Renovated	1952
IB-046	Indigenous building	1327	Renovated	1952
IB-047	Indigenous building	1495	Renovated	1952
IB-048	Indigenous building	1378	Good	1952
IB-049	Indigenous building	1452	Renovated	1952
IB-050	Indigenous building	1442	Demolished	
IB-051	Indigenous building	2604	Renovated	1952
IB-052	Indigenous building	2606	Renovated	1952
IB-053	Indigenous building	2608	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-054	Indigenous building	2212	Good	1952
IB-055	Indigenous building	2710	Completely remodeled	1972
IB-056	Indigenous building	2324	Renovated	1952
IB-057	Indigenous building	2320	Renovated	1952
IB-058	Indigenous building	236	Completely remodeled	1978
IB-059	Indigenous building	2632	Renovated	1952
IB-060	Indigenous building	2634	Renovated	1952
IB-061	Indigenous building	2644	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-062	Indigenous building	2640	Renovated	1952
IB-063	Indigenous building	2254	Good	1952
IB-064	Indigenous building	2666	Good	1952

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location ^a	Condition	Estimated year ^b
IB-065	Indigenous building	2660	Good	1952
IB-066	Indigenous building	2742	Renovated	1952
IB-067	Indigenous building	2662	Renovated	1952
IB-068	Indigenous building	2750	Renovated	1952
IB-069	Indigenous building	2758	Renovated	1952
IB-070	Indigenous building	2552	Good	1952
IB-071	Indigenous building	2462	Good	1952
IB-072	Indigenous building	2464	Good	1952
IB-073	Indigenous building	2366	Renovated	1952
IB-074	Indigenous building	2364	Good	1952
IB-075	Indigenous building	2760	Renovated	1952
IB-076	Indigenous building	2553	Renovated	1975
IB-077	Indigenous building	2557	Renovated	1984
IB-078	Indigenous building	2768	Renovated	1952
IB-079	Indigenous building	2667	Renovated	1952
IB-080	Indigenous building	2776	Renovated	1952
IB-081	Indigenous building	2566	Good	1952
IB-082	Indigenous building	2476	Renovated	1952
IB-083	Indigenous building	2370	Renovated	1952
IB-084	Indigenous building	2374	Good	1952
IB-085	Indigenous building	2474	Good	1952
IB-086	Indigenous building	2372	Good	1952
IB-087	Indigenous building	2780	Renovated	1952
IB-088	Indigenous building	2786	Renovated	1952
IB-089	Indigenous building	2574	Good	1952
IB-090	Indigenous building	2386	Renovated	1952
IB-091	Indigenous building	4319	Renovated	1952
IB-092	Indigenous building	4312	Renovated	1952
IB-093	Indigenous building	3770	Renovated	1952
IB-094	Indigenous building	3774	Renovated	1952
IB-095	Indigenous building	4343	Renovated	1952
IB-096	Indigenous building	4305	Renovated	1952

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location ^a	Condition	Estimated year ^b
IB-097	Indigenous building	4341	Renovated	1952
IB-098	Indigenous building	4332	Renovated	1952
IB-099	Indigenous building	4335	Renovated	1952
IB-100	Indigenous building	4008	Demolished	
IB-101	Indigenous building	4346	Renovated	1952
IB-102	Indigenous building	3766	Renovated	1952
IB-103	Indigenous building	3760	Renovated	1952
IB-104	Indigenous building	4347	Renovated	1952
IB-105	Indigenous building	4333	Renovated	1952
IB-106	Indigenous building	4336	Renovated	1952
IB-107	Indigenous building	4331	Renovated	1952
IB-108	Indigenous building	4337	Renovated	1952
IB-109	Indigenous building	3752	Renovated	1952
IB-110	Indigenous building	4362	Renovated	1952
IB-111	Indigenous building	3748	Renovated	1952
IB-112	Indigenous building	4364	Renovated	1952
IB-113	Indigenous building	3746	Renovated	1952
IB-114	Indigenous building	4366	Renovated	1952
IB-115	Indigenous building	4368	Renovated	1952
IB-116	Indigenous building	3744	Renovated	1952
IB-117	Indigenous building	4701	Good	1952
IB-118	Indigenous building	4358	Renovated	1952
IB-119	Indigenous building	4421	Renovated	1952
IB-120	Indigenous building	4411	Renovated	1952
IB-121	Indigenous building	3740	Renovated	1952
IB-122	Indigenous building	4416	Renovated	1952
IB-123	Indigenous building	3734	Renovated	1952
IB-124	Indigenous building	4419	Renovated	1952
IB-125	Indigenous building	4720	Good	1973
IB-126	Indigenous building	4418	Renovated	1952
IB-127	Indigenous building	4412	Renovated	1952
IB-128	Indigenous building	3723	Renovated	1952

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location ^a	Condition	Estimated year ^b
IB-129	Indigenous building	3724	Renovated	1952
IB-130	Indigenous building	5903	Completely remodeled	1960
IB-131	Indigenous building	5904	Completely remodeled	1963
IB-132	Indigenous building	4713	Good	1952
IB-133	Indigenous building	5905	Completely remodeled	1963
IB-134	Indigenous building	5906	Completely remodeled	1963
IB-135	Indigenous building	4433	Renovated	1952
IB-136	Indigenous building	594	Completely remodeled	1976
IB-137	Indigenous building	4436	Renovated	1952
IB-138	Indigenous building	4431	Renovated	1952
IB-139	Indigenous building	3723	Renovated	1952
IB-140	Indigenous building	5900	Completely remodeled	1976
IB-141	Indigenous building	4455	Renovated	1952
IB-142	Indigenous building	4498	Renovated	1952
IB-143	Indigenous building	4453	Renovated	1952
IB-144	Indigenous building	4452	Renovated	1952
IB-145	Indigenous building	5909	Completely remodeled	1976
IB-146	Indigenous building	4499	Renovated	1952
IB-147	Indigenous building	4458	Renovated	1952
IB-148	Indigenous building	4457	Renovated	1952
IB-149	Indigenous building	4493	Renovated	1952
IB-150	Indigenous building	4456	Renovated	1952
IB-151	Indigenous building	5911	Completely remodeled	1976
IB-152	Indigenous building	4485	Renovated	1952
IB-153	Indigenous building	4461	Renovated	1957
IB-154	Indigenous building	3648	Renovated	1952
IB-155	Indigenous building	4472	Renovated	1952
IB-156	Indigenous building	4474	Renovated	1952
IB-157	Indigenous building	4478	Renovated	1952
IB-158	Indigenous building	4154	Renovated	1952
IB-159	Indigenous building	4152	Renovated	1952
IB-160	Indigenous building	4502	Renovated	1952

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location^a	Condition	Estimated year^b
IB-161	Indigenous building	4150	Renovated	1952
IB-162	Indigenous building	4153	Renovated	1952
IB-163	Indigenous building	4506	Renovated	1952
IB-164	Indigenous building	4159	Renovated	1952
IB-165	Indigenous building	4156	Renovated	1952
IB-166	Indigenous building	4763	Renovated	1958
IB-167	Indigenous building	4552	Renovated	1952
IB-168	Indigenous building	4162	Renovated	1952
IB-169	Indigenous building	4160	Renovated	1952
IB-170	Indigenous building	4554	Renovated	1952
IB-171	Indigenous building	4542	Renovated	1952
IB-172	Indigenous building	4166	Renovated	1952
IB-173	Indigenous building	4164	Renovated	1952
IB-174	Indigenous building	4544	Renovated	1952
IB-175	Indigenous building	4168	Renovated	1952
IB-176	Indigenous building	4558	Renovated	1952
IB-177	Indigenous building	4103	Demolished	1952
IB-178	Indigenous building	8104	Renovated	1958
IB-179	Indigenous building	8103	Renovated	1958
IB-180	Indigenous building	8102	Completely remodeled	1958
IB-181	Indigenous building	4174	Demolished	1952
IB-182	Indigenous building	8101	Completely remodeled	1958
IB-183	Indigenous building	5042	Renovated	1952
IB-184	Indigenous building	4984	Renovated	1958
IB-185	Indigenous building	4982	Renovated	1958
IB-186	Indigenous building	4815	Renovated	1976
IB-187	Indigenous building	4977	Renovated	1958
IB-188	Indigenous building	5447	Renovated	1970
IB-189	Indigenous building	5735	Renovated	1952
IB-190	Indigenous building	4930	Renovated	1958
IB-191	Indigenous building	4929	Renovated	1958
IB-192	Indigenous building	4928	Renovated	1958

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location^a	Condition	Estimated year^b
IB-193	Indigenous building	4927	Renovated	1958
IB-194	Indigenous building	4926	Renovated	1958
IB-195	Indigenous building	4925	Renovated	1968
IB-196	Indigenous building	4924	Renovated	1958
IB-197	Indigenous building	4923	Renovated	1958
IB-198	Indigenous building	4973	Renovated	1958
IB-199	Indigenous building	4956	Renovated	1958
IB-200	Indigenous building	4958	Renovated	
IB-201	Indigenous building	4971	Renovated	1958
IB-202	Indigenous building	6004	Renovated	1969
IB-203	Indigenous building	4970	Renovated	1958
IB-204	Indigenous building	6000	Renovated	1969
IB-205	Indigenous building	4959	Renovated	
IB-206	Indigenous building	4954	Renovated	1958
IB-207	Indigenous building	4965	Renovated	1958
IB-208	Indigenous building	4963	Renovated	1958
IB-209	Indigenous building	4964	Renovated	1958
IB-210	Indigenous building	1309	Renovated	
IB-211	Indigenous building	2680	Renovated	1952
IB-212	Indigenous building	3780	Renovated	1952
IB-213	Indigenous building	3784	Renovated	1952
IB-214	Indigenous building	4301	Renovated	1952
IB-215	Indigenous building	4918	Renovated	1992
IB-216	Indigenous building	4919	Renovated	1976
IB-217	Indigenous building	4969	Renovated	1958
IB-218	Indigenous building	4967	Renovated	1958
IB-219	Indigenous building	8006	Renovated	1952
IB-220	Indigenous building	1481	Renovated	1952
IB-221	Indigenous building	1380	Renovated	1952
IB-222	Indigenous building	1377	Renovated	1952
IB-223	Indigenous building	4007	Renovated	1952
IB-224	Indigenous building	4158	Renovated	1952

Table 3.15. List of findings in Yongsan Garrison (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location ^a	Condition	Estimated year ^b
IB-225	Indigenous building	4468	Renovated	1952
IB-226	Indigenous building	4826	Good	
ES-001	Bridge and jambs	2310	Good	1910s-1020s
ES-002	Brick wall	1397 & 1398	Good	1910s-1020s
ES-003	Brick wall	1330	Modified	1910s-1020s
ES-004	Brick wall and guard post	3723	Good	1910s-1020s
ES-005	Guard posts		Good	1910s-1020s
ES-006	Castle wall	4028	Good	1910s-1020s
S-001	Stone guardian		Good	Late 18C
S-002	Stone guardian		Damaged (paint)	Late 17C
S-003	Stone sculpture		Damaged (paint)	17C
S-004	Stone sculpture		Damaged (paint)	Late 17C
S-005	Stone sculpture		Damaged (paint)	Early 18C
S-006	Stone guardian		Damaged (weather)	Mid 18C
S-007	Stone guardian		Good	Early 18C
S-008	Stone guardian		Good	Early 18C

^a Current building numbers are used for indigenous buildings.

^b Acquired year is used for indigenous buildings.

PRINT SEPARATELY

Figure 3.55. Yongsan Garrison historical remains sitemap

Well-preserved buildings

Most of identified indigenous buildings went through moderate to high degrees of changes for different usages. However, some buildings preserved close to their original shapes could be found. Those buildings include buildings 1378 (IB-048), 1379 (IB-041), 1392 (IB-038), 2212 (IB-054), 2254 (IB-063), 2364 (IB-074), 2372 (IB-086), 2374 (IB-084), 2462 (IB-071), 2464 (IB-072), 2474 (IB-085), 2552 (IB-070), 2566 (IB-081), 2574 (IB-089), 2640 (IB-062), 2660 (IB-065), 2666 (IB-064), 4150 (IB-161), 4701 (IB-117), 4713 (IB-132), 4720 (IB-125), 4826 (IB-226) and 5735 (IB-189).

Each building displays unique architectural style. Building 2254 (IB-063) is beautifully decorated with chimneys and dormer windows while building 2566 (IB-081) has ventilation slits between two-layered roofs (figure 3.56).



Figure 3.56. Well-preserved building 2254 (IB-063) and 2566 (IB-081)

Window frames of building 2640 (IB-062) are decorated with stones. Building 4150 (IB-161) was used as a high official's residence. Building 5735 (IB-189) can be regarded as the most important indigenous building located in the South Post because of its magnitude and well preserved exterior (figure 3.57).



Figure 3.57. Well-preserved building 2640 (IB-062), 4150 (IB-161) and 5735 (IB-189)

Officer's residence

Residential houses remaining in the garrison are considered to be important historic and architectural resources that clearly show propagation and transition of residency that incorporate Western and Japanese styles of the early 20th century.

Good examples of Japanese military officer's residence identified from Yongsan Garrison are building 2742 (IB-066), 2750 (IB-068), 2758 (IB-069), 2760 (IB-075), 2768 (IB-078), 2776 (IB-080), 2780 (IB-087), 3734 (IB-123), 3744 (IB-116), 3746 (IB-113), 3748 (IB-111), 3752 (IB-109), 3760 (IB-103), 3766 (IB-102), 3770 (IB-093), 3774 (IB-094), 3780 (IB-212), 4150 (IB-161), 4331 (IB-107), 4358 (IB-118) and 4456 (IB-150).



Figure 3.58. Building 3760 (IB-103) and 4456 (IB-150) used as officials' residence

Architecturally unique buildings

Storage: Building 1260 (IB-029) is a unique Japanese storage building constructed in 1910s to 1920s.



Figure 3.59. Building 1260 (IB-029) used as a storage facility

Artistic structures: Building 2364 (IB-074) was used by the Japanese Infantry Regiment. Though the annex structure has been demolished, the main building is remaining intact with its beautiful pillars and gables. A star figure, originally attached on the building wall, is currently located in the War History Office.



Figure 3.60. Building 2364 (IB-074), with artistic details of pillars and gables and building's star decoration currently located in the War History Office

Building 1378 (IB-048), 4701 (IB-117) and 4763 (IB-166) have beautiful details. Layers of roofs of building 1378 and window frame details of building 4701 are good examples of architecturally delicate designs. The Front stairs of building 4763 are constructed along the slope of a mound as shown in the figure 3.61.

Building 2324 (IB-056) seems to be a podium with surrounding shallow wall. The shape of the wall is similar to typical Korean castle walls (figure 3.62).

Examples of sturdy structures: Due to frequent earthquakes, Japanese architects have developed ways of building sturdy structures. Tightly stacked brick layers are good examples of sturdy structure.

Figure 3.63 illustrates artistic details expressed on the sturdy structure of building 2474 (IB-085).



Figure 3.61. Building 1378 (IB-029), 4701 (IB-117) and 4763 (IB-166) from left top



Figure 3.62. Building 2324 (IB-056) in front of building 2310



Figure 3.63. Building 2474 (IB-085) with tightly stacked redbrick layers

Bunker: A bunker (building 4926, IB-194) was found in the South Post. Exact construction year of the bunker is unknown.

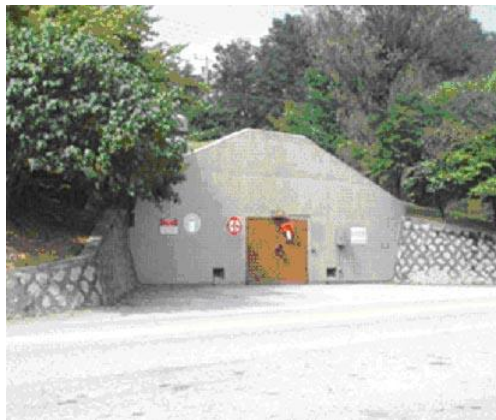


Figure 3.64. Japanese bunker (building 4926, IB-194) located in the South Post

Prison: Building 4710 (IB-117) is one of few buildings preserved in good shape. The building, built in 1909, is considered to be architecturally beautiful. Ironically, this building was previously used as prison, where many of Korean workers were imprisoned. The building has been maintained well with its original exterior. The inner wall was built flat to prevent escaping, while the exterior shows typical tight brick layers.



Figure 3.65. Japanese prison (building 4710, IB-194) built in 1909

Hospital: Building 1666 (IB-042) was used as a Japanese military hospital. During the truce meetings (1945-1948) between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union dispatches stayed in this building.



Figure 3.66. Japanese hospital (building 1666, IB-042)

Examples of building renovations and modifications

As mentioned before, most of indigenous buildings went through modification and renovations. Besides interior renovations including windows, window frames and space zoning, exterior of the buildings has been changed through cement coating, insulation material application, etc.

As shown in figure 3.67, building 2476 (IB-082) is an indigenous building with a newly added structure on the top. Building 2370 (IB-083) is attached with a new expansion structure.



Figure 3.67. Expansion structures added to indigenous building 2476 (IB-082) and 2370 (IB-083)

Recommendations

- No significant alteration of buildings is recommended.
- Controversial buildings need further inspection, particularly interior, by experts for the determination of year and identity.
- It is recommended that the garrison provide the inventory of indigenous buildings listed in this document when discussion on the relocation or closure of the garrison is initiated by the host-nation and USFK.

Japanese-engineering structures

Along with indigenous buildings, some Japanese-engineering structures were found. Identified engineering structures are a bridge with associated jambs, guard posts and walls as listed in table 3.15.

Bridge and bridge jambs (ES-001)

There are a bridge and bridge jambs to north of building 2310. The bridge and bridge jambs are beautifully constructed with stones (figure 3.68). There are nine piles at the end of the road, stretched from the bridge as shown in figure 3.69.



Figure 3.68. Bridge (ES-001) behind building 2310 (right) and jamb detail (right)



Figure 3.69. Nine piles in front of the bridge

Walls

Japanese brick walls (ES-002 and ES-003) were identified in front of building 1397 and 1398; and building 1330 respectively (figure 3.70). Though additional height has been added to the wall (ES-003) near building 1330, the original shape is well preserved (figure 3.71).

A trace of Japanese style castle wall (ES-006) was found near building 2028 (figure 3.72).



Figure 3.70. Brick wall (ES-002) that runs near building 1397 and 1398 (left) and building 1377 (right)



Figure 3.71. Japanese brick wall (ES-003) near building 1330 (only the lower red-brick part)



Figure 3.72. Japanese castle wall (ES-006) near building 2028

Guard posts (ES-005)

Two Japanese guard posts were observed. One is located in the middle of the wall in front of building 2723 while the other is located in front of Dragon Hill Lodge. The guard post near Dragon Hill Lodge is similar to those guard posts located at the Japanese Chosun government headquarter.

Recommendations

- There is no other military installation, which has a large number of buildings and engineering structures of the early 20th century in Korea. As Yongsan Garrison area was initially designed and constructed as the biggest military complex by Japanese military, the garrison is considered to be unique and historically important. It is suggested that there needs efforts to preserve the garrison as a whole, including

indigenous buildings, engineering structures and the overall layout.

- It is recommended that these engineering structures be kept as they are.



Figure 3.73. Japanese guard posts in Yongsan Garrison

Stone figures

Five stone guardians and three stone sculptures were found from scattered areas. Based on the magnitude of stone guardian S-007 and S-008, it is estimated that these stone figures originally belonged to the grave of a high-profile person of the early 18th century (figure 3.74). As seen in the figure 3.75 and 3.76, two stone guardians (S-002 and S-006) are damaged by paintings and erosion. All the stone sculptures (S-003, S-004 and S-005) are damaged by paintings. These stone figures seemed to be moved from their original locations to current locations.



Figure 3.74. Stone guardians in good shape (S-001, S-007 and S-008)



Figure 3.75. Damaged stone guardians (S-002 and S-006)

Recommendations

- Paintings over the stone figures need to be removed using the methods and procedures in chapter 4 of this document.
- Stone guardians S-007 and S-008 should be moved to a safer place.



Figure 3.76. Stone sculptures damaged by painting (S-003, S-004 and S-005)

3.3.2. Camp Market

Camp Market (KS616), occupying 117.1 acres on a flat topography, is located in the city of Incheon. The camp is a residual facility of the former Army Support Command (ASCOM) Depot complex established in 1945. The installation was used by Japanese military in 1930s as a large supply facility and arsenal which was for the support for the Japanese troops stationed in Manchuria (USACE, 1990-b). Many of buildings in the Camp date back to the Japanese occupation. Until recently, old Japanese items, e.g., coins, were found during construction activities at the camp.

3.3.2.1. Overview of findings

Thirty-three indigenous buildings and a stone lantern were identified at the camp during the in-depth assessment. These indigenous buildings bear both architectural and historic meanings as mentioned in the Yongsan Garrison section. Japanese buildings found at Camp Market are highly functional as storage, incineration building, etc.

During the survey, only exterior of buildings was examined because access to the buildings was limited to surveyors. Most of buildings were renovated for different usages; however, building 1730 (IB-020) and 1769 (IB-027) were remaining intact in their original shape. Among the identified indigenous buildings, building 1544 (IB-031) would need more investigation to finalize the building's year and identity (figure 3.78).

Table 3.16. Summary of cultural resources found at Camp Market

	Number of items
Indigenous buildings	36
Stone figures	1
Total	37

3.3.2.2. Assessment of findings

All the indigenous buildings were acquired in 1952 upon the procurement of the area by the USFK. Large-scale storage buildings are mostly located in the northern part of the camp while small-scale storage and office buildings are concentrated in the southern part. The camp is linked to a major railway, Kyongin railway, which connects Seoul and Incheon seaport.

Figure 3.77. Camp Market historical remains sitemap

Table 3.17. List of findings at Camp Market

Code	Item	Location^a	Condition	Estimated year^b
IB-001	Indigenous building	1500	Renovated	1952
IB-002	Indigenous building	1924	Renovated	1952
IB-003	Indigenous building	1920	Renovated	1952
IB-004	Indigenous building	1700	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-005	Indigenous building	1710	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-006	Indigenous building	1507	Renovated	1952
IB-007	Indigenous building	1512	Renovated	1952
IB-008 ^a	Indigenous building	1704	Renovated	1952
IB-009 ^a	Indigenous building	1510	Renovated	1952
IB-010	Indigenous building	1716	Renovated	1952
IB-011	Indigenous building	1514	Renovated	1952
IB-012	Indigenous building	1520	Renovated	1952
IB-013	Indigenous building	1732	Renovated	1952
IB-014	Indigenous building	1724	Good	1952
IB-015	Indigenous building	1516	Renovated	1952
IB-016	Indigenous building	1726	Good	1952
IB-017	Indigenous building	1526	Renovated	1952
IB-018	Indigenous building	1736	Renovated	1952
IB-019	Indigenous building	1528	Renovated	1952
IB-020	Indigenous building	1730	Good	1952
IB-021	Indigenous building	1738	Renovated	1952
IB-022	Indigenous building	1768	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-023	Indigenous building	1762	Renovated	1952
IB-024	Indigenous building	1530	Renovated	1952
IB-025	Indigenous building	1765	Completely remodeled	1952
IB-026	Indigenous building	1764	Renovated	1952
IB-027	Indigenous building	1769	Good	1952
IB-028	Indigenous building	1532	Renovated	1952
IB-029	Indigenous building	1770	Renovated	1952
IB-030	Indigenous building	1766	Renovated	1952
IB-031	Indigenous building	1544	Renovated	1952
IB-032	Indigenous building	1778	Renovated	1952
IB-033	Indigenous building	1780	Renovated	1952
IB-034	Indigenous building	1776	Renovated	1952

Table 3.17. List of findings at Camp Market (Cont'd)

Code	Item	Location ^a	Condition	Estimated year ^b
IB-035	Indigenous building	1755	Renovated	1952
IB-036	Indigenous building	1754	Renovated	1951
S-001	Stone lantern	1768	Good	Unknown

^a Current building numbers are used for indigenous buildings. ^b Acquired year is used for indigenous buildings.



Figure 3.78. Building 1544 (IB-031) with cement mortar coatings over the wall

Damages on buildings

As described in table 3.16, most of buildings have lost their original shapes. Building 1924 (IB-002), shown in figure 3.79, was originally built with red bricks. However, cement mortar was coated over the original brick wall. Cement mortar coating is a common example of modification found from many indigenous buildings at Camp Market.

Building 1776 (IB-034) was being partly demolished on time of survey as shown in figure 3.80.



Figure 3.79. Building 1294 (IB-002) coated with cement mortar and original brick wall inside of the coating (left)



Figure 3.80. Partly demolished building 1776 (IB-030)

Modern style buildings

Most buildings in the northern part of the camp are large-sized modern style buildings. Building 1512 (IB-007) is made of reinforced concrete (figure 3.81). In some parts, reinforcing steel beams are exposed and corroded. Building 1514 (IB-011) and 1520 (IB-012) are typical modern style buildings.



Figure 3.81. Modern style structures: building 1512 (IB-007) and 1520 (IB-012)

Incineration building

Building 1770 (IB-029) has a huge chimney as shown in figure 3.82. It is estimated that this building was used as an incineration building by Japanese troops.



Figure 3.82. Building 1770 (IB-029) with a huge chimney

Other building and a stone lantern

Building 1762 (IB-023), 1764 (IB-026), 1766 (IB-030) and 1768 (IB-022) are located adjacent to each other. Among these buildings, building 1768 is relatively well preserved (figure 3.83). A Japanese style stone lantern (S-001) is standing in front of the building (figure 3.84). It is estimated that the lantern was manufactured early in the 20th century.



Figure 3.83. Building 1768 (IB-022) with a Japanese-style stone lantern



Figure 3.84. Japanese style stone lantern (S-001) in front of building 1768 and its details

Recommendations

- No further major alteration of the buildings is recommended.
- Maintenance or construction personnel who encounter any Japanese remains would need to immediately notify the ACoS, Engineer through the installation commander according to USFK-EGS Art. 12-3. Upon discovery of the remains, the personnel should stop the activity that might cause adverse effect on the remains until appropriate mitigation or transfer is completed.